

(g) A respondent shall receive written notice whenever—

(1) the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member determine that information the Committee has received constitutes a complaint;

(2) a complaint or allegation is transmitted to an investigative subcommittee;

(3) that subcommittee votes to authorize its first subpoena or to take testimony under oath, whichever occurs first; and

(4) the Committee votes to expand the scope of the inquiry of an investigative subcommittee.

(h) Whenever an investigative subcommittee adopts a Statement of Alleged Violation and a respondent enters into an agreement with that subcommittee to settle a complaint on which the Statement is based, that agreement, unless the respondent requests otherwise, shall be in writing and signed by the respondent and the respondent's counsel, the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee, and the outside counsel, if any.

(i) Statements or information derived solely from a respondent or his counsel during any settlement discussions between the Committee or a subcommittee thereof and the respondent shall not be included in any report of the subcommittee or the Committee or otherwise publicly disclosed without the consent of the respondent;

(j) Whenever a motion to establish an investigative subcommittee does not prevail, the Committee shall promptly send a letter to the respondent informing him of such vote.

(k) Witnesses shall be afforded a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Committee or subcommittee, to prepare for an appearance before an investigative subcommittee or for an adjudicatory hearing and to obtain counsel.

(l) Except as otherwise specifically authorized by the Committee, no Committee member or staff member shall disclose to any person outside the Committee the name of any witness subpoenaed to testify or to produce evidence.

(m) Prior to their testimony, witnesses shall be furnished a printed copy of the Committee's Rules of Procedure and the provisions of the Rules of the House of Representatives applicable to the rights of witnesses.

(n) Witnesses may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights. The Chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional responsibility on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the Committee may cite the offender to the House of Representatives for contempt.

(o) Each witness subpoenaed to provide testimony or other evidence shall be provided such travel expenses as the Chairman considers appropriate. No compensation shall be authorized for attorney's fees or for a witness' lost earnings.

(p) With the approval of the Committee, a witness, upon request, may be provided with a transcript of his or her deposition or other testimony taken in executive session, or, with the approval of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, may be permitted to examine such transcript in the office of the Committee. Any such request shall be in writing and shall include a statement that the witness, and counsel, agree to maintain the confidentiality of all executive session proceedings covered by such transcript.

#### Rule 28. Frivolous Filings

If a complaint or information offered as a complaint is deemed frivolous by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the

Committee, the Committee may take such action as it, by an affirmative vote of its members, deems appropriate in the circumstances.

#### Rule 29. Referrals to Federal or State Authorities

Referrals made under clause 3(a)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives may be made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Committee.

### PROVIDING UNIVERSAL QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced H.R. 1118, a bill that establishes comprehensive early childhood education programs, early childhood education staff development programs, and model federal government early childhood education programs.

Today, more than 13 million children under the age of 6 are enrolled in some form of child care. Some children are placed in high quality programs. But all too often, parents have no alternative but to place their children in programs that function as nothing more than child storage.

Quality early childhood education matters. Study upon study prove that the quality of child care has a long-term effect on later scholastic achievement. For example, the National Research Council and the National Center for Early Development and Learning found that quality early childhood education helped children develop better language and literacy skills; and the RAND Corporation found that high quality programs have lasting benefits on school performance.

Besides preparing a child to do well in school, quality child care teaches children to get along with others, care about others, and become contributing members of society. Additional studies have shown that quality educational child care can greatly reduce the chance that children grow up to be violent.

Quality programs include a well-trained staff and a small staff-to-child ratio. The University of North Carolina conducted a Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes Study of various child care programs. Only 14 percent of all programs studied were of adequate quality.

For child care to have a lasting effect, children must be enrolled in high quality educational programs. H.R. 1118 ensures that funds will only go to programs that establish Early Childhood Education Councils that develop and prepare quality early childhood education plans each year. In addition, funds will be provided to train individuals employed in quality programs.

Child care costs are exorbitant. According to a 1998 report by the Children's Defense Fund, many parents spend more on yearly quality child care tuition than on public college tuition. In Honolulu, the average child care tuition is over \$6,000 a year.

My bill provides financial assistance to public and private programs who prove they will provide quality early childhood education. A quarter of the funding is earmarked to those programs who serve young children from low-income families.

Children are guaranteed access to a publicly-funded education when they reach kinder-

garten-age. We should also guarantee access to quality early childhood education. The first few years of a child's life can shape the rest of their life. No parent should be forced to leave their child in a substandard program, where they are not being prepared for future achievement.

I urge all members to cosponsor this legislation.

### THE 49TH ANNUAL NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the House and Senate Prayer Groups, it was an honor to chair the 49th Annual National Prayer Breakfast held on February 1, 2001.

This annual breakfast is a time when leaders and guests from around the world gather in respect and civility to celebrate our common denominator as children of God and to pray for unity, peace, and direction as we put our differences aside and come together as people. This is a special and unique opportunity for fellowship across ideological, ethnic, political, and religious divides.

Chairing the National Prayer Breakfast was one of the greatest privileges of my life. The thoughts and prayers shared at this year's breakfast were a blessing to those who heard them, and I believe they will be so to many more in the future. I am therefore including the program and transcript to be printed in the RECORD. The program and transcript follow:

NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST, THURSDAY,  
FEBRUARY 1, 2001

(Chairman: Representative Zach Wamp)

Representative ZACH WAMP (R-TN). Good morning. You may be seated. You can see why I am so proud of the Chattanooga Singers, from my hometown, this morning. (Applause.)

I would like to call on Admiral Vernon Clark, the chief of staff of the United States Navy, for our opening prayer. Admiral.

Admiral VERNON CLARK (Navy Chief of Staff). Let us bow our heads in prayer.

Eternal Father, we come to You today with thanksgiving for Your creation, this land we love, the seas that we sail. And we thank You, Lord, for the abundance which blesses our nation, this land of prosperity and freedom. On this day, we are grateful for the strength that we have as one people from many faiths, many backgrounds, even many cultures, but still one nation, under God. We also thank You for the fellowship of those from beyond our shores who are gathered here with us today from other nations, with diverse faiths and backgrounds and cultures. We pray that this moment of sharing will strength all of us together in the cause of peace and justice.

We know that You are the bedrock of all that is good and lasting. And so, for all our many gifts and blessings, we praise You and we thank You. Almighty God, look upon us with favor as we gather together in prayer, as we bow our heads and raise our hearts to Thee.

We approach You, Lord, with humility and confidence, as You have taught us to do. But we are also mindful of Your Scripture which teaches us: We have not because we ask not. And so, we ask You, for all of our leaders, for guidance, guidance for all of us as we seek to serve. And we ask You for wisdom and we ask You for courage, the courage to preserve